SEGREGATION THAT DOES NOT SEGREGATE.

Crying Need of Immediate Reform at Molokai.

HOW DISEASE MAY BE CARRIED.

GREAT DANGER FROM CON-TACT OF LEPERS AND RELATIVES.

Embracing and Kissing of Leprous Hawaii nor keep away desirable set-People Almost Certsin to Carry Contagion Over the gurated, to the everlasting good of Ha-Territory.

the establishment of strict regulations settlement on Molokai last Saturday should never be permitted under any circumstances. Reference to the greetings of relatives and their commingling together was made in these columus resterday, but to go more into detail it can be said that the visitors them and setting up the Haweiian wail to which all old residents are familiar. There were family remnions in the homes of the lepers and when the time for departure of the visitors came there was more embracing and kissing, some having to be torn away from their leper friends by sheer physical (orce.

How dangerous such work is no one can tell. That it is very dangerous every one concedes who has ever seen A Day Laborer Who Owns His Home the dread disease. To the writer it is a lack of necessary precautions so vicious as to be crime, a crime against public health, a crime again at posterity.

call to the attention of one of the doctors on the Board of Health before the went over to the settlement to visit her brother. She had a large fever blister and was bleeding. The young woman frequently wiped her bleeding lip with watched her, the handkerchief being being taken to let Maria testify. dotted with little blood blotches, while the brother had several small spots of blood on his mandkerchief where he Maria wanted temporary alimony, had wiped blood away from his own pending final separation. Her husband, lips that had been placed there in the contact of kissing. Every bactericologist knows that you can prick a postule with the finest needle and rub a slide her, and in other ways made life a over it and in almost every case bactili burden in this land kissed by the will be found on the plides. Who can say that this sister did not get teprous. bacilli into her blood through this fever sore while kissing and embracing her brother?

It is claimed in extenuation of the lax methods in vogus that they were a concession to the natives for their in her case was a delusion, a snare and agreeing to the segregation system. Whether this be so or not, the time has certainly arrived when new methods should be adopted. If it were necessary to burn buildings in Honotalu last winter to stamp out the bubonic plague, it is equally necessary to enforce the most stringent regulations to stamp out our leprosy.

On the 31st of December, 1898, there were over 1100 lepers at the settlement on Molokai. On June 15, 1900, there were 988 and forty more were at Kalibi defention camp, waiting for transfer to the settlement. The natives sat forth the claim because of this showing that segregation does not stamp out the diseases, but this reasoning has little basis to stand upon.

The fact is that under the Monarchy the efforts at segregation were only spasmodic and hundreds of lepers were secreted over the Islands by their friends. It was not until they became quite helpiess that the authorities learned of them and they were taken to Molokai. This is proven by the fact that up to 1895 nearly every lepertaken to the settlement was in the last stages of the disease and the death rate was more than double what it is today. Now nearly one-half the present inmates of the settlement are able to be about and a large portion of them are in the insipient stages of the disease. Since 1895 the government has executed inhabitants with the result that the standard or the 16 to 1 fallacy. number at large over the Territory is noticeably decreased.

every effort to protect their friends from discovery and think it all right for them to mingle with healthy people carrying their contemination into numerous families. An instance of this might be cited in the case of a young painter who was in the employ of the contracting painters of the city less than a year ago. When the con- Lady Curson Tells of the suffering in tractor first saw what appeared to him to be leprosy he asked one of the other employes about this particular boy. He evaded the question and the sus sted one was warned by his colchoand gotten out of the way, the auhunted for him three months so finally located and taken

the Territory to w. ste sontiment on such cases. There is a etrict regudo and that is to adopt as lations as would be enforced a sinst any - Moloother dread disease. Visitors to kai should only be permitted to and talk to the inmates of the settlement across a barricade that will absolutely prevent any contact with the wor. them bacilli that would lead to fastening the disease upon some healthy person should not be permitted to be son should not be permitted to be ordered from the settlement even by a member of the Board of Health or one of the Board of Health or one of the Board of Health or one of the friends. Such things are a member to the pupile health and his is a case where the good of the Territory case where the good of the Territory case where the good of the Territory ing the disease upon some healthy persons of a rival street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the list and to obtain the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the interest of a rival street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the list and Land Company.

The LIMIT.

The LIMIT.

The Limit is a mount of \$17,346,745 in 1888, and to the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the part is the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the poss of a rival street railway company, to-wit, the Honolulu Rapid Transports of the Bepublican poss of a rival street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the legal the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the poss of a rival street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the legal the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the poss of a rival street railway company, to-wit, the Honolulu Rapid Transports of the Board of Health or one will let us the interest of and say, pard, I'll tell the poss of a rival street railway component was fined in the interest of and stop poss of a rival street railway component was fined in the interest of and street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the list and Land Company.

The politicle bicycle shop, if you fellows the catast of the interest of and street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the list and Land Company.

The provided man and the interest of and street act of Spanish officials, it betrayed, in the opinion of the list and Land Co

must outweighfall private and personal

People said to me on the boat last Sanday "Oh it will not do to go into this question extensively, you'll hurt the Islands." Out with such vaporing nonsense. All the world knows that leprosy exists in Hawaii and all the world knows too, that we have a leper settlement at Molokai. All the world further knows that segregation of leper is carried out here, in a way, at least. Let it go forth to the world that the lax system of the past is tabu from this time forth; that bereafter the government will make the most rigid search in every district in the Territory for lepers and that every one found will be promptly placed in the leper settlement and that non-leprous people will be forbidden contact with them. The truth never hurt any man it never hurt any town, it never hurt any Territory or state or nation and the truth about the leper settlement at Molokai will not hurt the Territory of thrs. The truth being told about it, however, will result in a different system from the present one being inau-

whii and all her people. How long it takes the bacilli of leprosy to incubate medical science has The most crying need at the leper never been able to determine. The settlement on Molokai at present is youngest child ever taken to the settlement at Molokai was between four and five years of age but four years ago a for the visits of friends of the afflicted. | case was discovered here in the city of Such sights as were witnessed at the a child only two and one-half years old which had a well developed case of leprosy. This remarkable case caused the question to arise whether or not it had not inherited the disease. It is not known if leprosy can be inherited though it is generally believed it can-It is known that it can be transmitted by inoculation and it is also believed to be both contagions and infecrushed into the arms of their friends tions. Under these circumstances the upon landing, smbracing and kissing rules for the compete isolation of those afflicted with leprosy gannot be too rigid nor too rigidly enforced,

SHE TELLS HER MANY TROUBLES IN COURT.

and Maintains a Big Family,

Rather petite is Maria R. Medelros. I saw one case that I endeavored to She has light hair and dark eyes and vesterday afternoon the second meeting tasted it. quits a pleasing voice.

She tripped into the witness-stand in Ji dge Humphreys' court resterday afternoon in an organdie dress, sailor hat on her lower lip and after embracing and a blue sash about the waist. A add kissing this leprons brother I ob- number of rings ornamented her shapeserved that the fever blister had broken by fingers, and much legal talent heard her story of trouble, an intermission her handkerchief the few minutes I in the Kamala Sugar Company's case

It was a story of stormy marital ties. who works for Frank Hustace, had illtreated her; had struck her; had beat breath of heaven and defiled by man.

Manuel L. Medeiros, husband of Maria, according to the witness, was unusually cruel to her on July 16, and she then and there decided that marriage

Maria was born 18 years ago in Maui. She was living with her father; she had no means of support. Her father had given her \$90 to assist her in her hours of adversity and for the purpose of severing her unpleasant ties with Manuel.

"What does your father do?" was

"He is a laborer and works from day to day and week to week.'

"What does your husband do?" "He works at Frank Hustace's. He is

"How much does he get?"

"I couldn't say. Sometimes he would show me \$5 and sometimes \$7."

Maria's father was sworn and testified. His testimony revealed what frugality can do. He receives \$1.50 a day; owns his home on the slopes of Punchbowl and has eight children to sup-

It is doubtful if he ever gave employmen to a Japanese nurse or a Chinese cook. Beneath his own grapevine he smokes the pipe of peace. He cares not most rigid search for 1-pers among the for fluctuation of sugar stocks, the gold

Judge Humphreys granted Maria temporary relief by ordering that Man-But even now the Hawaiians make | uel pay \$10 within thirty days to cover costs and that he give her 64 a week, commencing with next Saturday. No counsel fees were allowed.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN INDIA.

a Letter.

Chicago, July 11 .- Lady Curzon, writing to S. D. Eldridge of the Chicago India relief committee; says: famine is greater in its intensity over the areas affected than at any previously recorded visitation. Fewer o Molokai.

Other residents of persons will die, yet incomparably it is not just to safe sontiment on more persons are suffering. The abso-'ut one thing to lete failure of the two last autumn and spring barvests and the unprecedent loss of cattle in western and central India, makes the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion. The government has reduced the rate of mortality, and even in the A districts the figures show only a Dogs which might carry with slight the bas spent \$26,000,000 upon governmen.

SEATTLE TO COMPETE FOR HAWAIIAN TRACE

Chamber of Commerce Wants Sugar Refinery.

WANT LOWER FRIEGHTS TO HAVIAII.

LUMBER AND COAL TO BE EX-CHANGED FOR SUGAR CARGOES.

Inducements Held Out by the Sound City to Head off Rival San Fran-

cisco.

The far-righted business men of Seattle believe their port and city will be a future rival of San Francisco. An Experiment Tried That Was and having the courage of their convictions, are acting in the matter of establishing a sugar refinery there to to establish cheap freight rates to Ho- journey, was entirely used up.

attle Post-Intelligencer of recent date: sugar refinery the Chamber of Com- ation kept the water cool. merce has gone to work in an energetic manner that has so far not failed to bring about desired results.

ter. Time was allowed for corresponof the committee was held at the procress had been made, though the individual reports of committeemen were largely confidential in character. and it is still too early for the plans

to have assumed definite shape. President Clise acted as chairman of the meeting, which was attended by Sceretary Prosch and the following committeemen: I .A. Nadeau, J. A. Moore, A. S. Burwell, W. B. Herd and E W. Andrews. The advantages of Seattle as a location for a sugar refinery were brought in the discussion, and it was shown that these advantages have not passed unnoticed by those in position to give material aid to the project.

With a refinery at Seattle," said a Organized Tyranny Culminated member of the committee. "it will be possible in a short time to bring here the entire product of the Hawailan Islai ds. The principal planters have perhops already contracted for the sale of their sugar for one or two years in advance, but after that the terms which could be offered at Seattle would divert the shipments in this direction.

The one great advantage Seattle would enjoy is this: We are now supplying Hawaii from Puget Sound ports with all the lumber used in the Islands, and practically all the coal and li ne. These things the Islands do not produce; neither does California, so that they must come from the Sound. As it is now, the laden vessels of the Sound must return in ballast, or take sugar to San Francisco and come north on part of the trip either way. For that reason freight rates are much higher both on cargoes from the Sound and on sugar taken to San Francisco than they would be if the vessels could return from Honolulu direct to Scattle with cargoes of sugar. The present rates could be cut almost in half. as the loss of a trip in ballast would not be possible."

Secretary Prosch presented some interesting figures, compiled from oilicial sources, as to the consumption of sugar in the country directly tributary the State of Washington, which would naturally draw upon the nearest and cheapest source for its supply. This country is estimated by Professor Fulmer of the Agricultural Department to contain a population of 2,000,000 who, at the accurately estimated average of percapita consumption of 63 pounds a year, will need 130,000,000 pounds of sugar. Sugar imported from Hawaii in 1899 amounted to 545,370,537 pounds. With a refinery at Seattle n ore than 25 per cent of this importation would have found market in this immediate vicinity; while the reduced freight rates would make this the fahandled.

Sugar imports from Hawaii have ineased in quantity from 294,784,819 1899, the value of the sugar increasing from year to year as follows: 1895. \$1,403,658; 1896, \$11,336,796; 1897, \$13,-165,084; 1898, \$16,660,412; 1899, \$17,-

298.723 In addition to the product of Hawaii, soon as peace is restored and agricultural pursuits resumed in the Philippines, the sugar production of those islands is expected to be enormous. Hawaiian products were shipped from the Islands to the aggregate

Lumber was imported to Hawaii, practically all going from the State of Washington, as follows: 1895, \$202,563; 1896, \$254,952; 1897, \$285,028; 1898, \$356,243: 1899, \$630,269,

Cane sugar was grown in the United States (Louisiana) during the past five years as follows: 1895-6, 237,720 tons; 1896-7, 282,009; 1897-8, 310,447; 1836-9, 245.511; 1899-1900, 132,000. The average per capita consumption

of sugar in the United States is about 62 pounds per annum. The total quantity consumed is now about 2,100,000 tons, the production of the world being about 7,800,000 tons, more than onefourth of all being consumed in the inited States.

Sugar imported into the United States from all foreign countries, and the value of the same, was as below given; 1895 3,574,510,454 pounds, value \$76,462,836; 1896 3,896,338,557 pounds, value \$89,219,773; 1897 ...918,-905,733, value \$99,066,181: 1898 2,689.-920,851, value \$60,472,749; 1899 3,980,-250,569, value \$94,964,120.

Of the foregoing beet sugar imports aggregated 25 per cent, all from Europe. The average value of the sugar brought into the country during the five years was \$84,637,132 per annum.

COOLING BEER IN A BAG.

Not Successful.

In speaking of trips to small islands help absorb the Hawaiian trade. They in the Pacific some of the old salts on believe such a movement will benefit the water-front got to discussing the the Territory of Hawaii, and know it trip of the Waialeale sometime ago to pany claims to be a foreign corporawill beneat Seattle very materially. Midway Island. Dr. Averdam was one They contend that all that is wanted to of the party. A supply of ice was taken, make the proposed scheme a success is which, in the course of the forty-days' 1884 and 1886, to construct, lay down,

nolulu and make exchanges of Puget | Captain Mosher made himself a can- thirty years a single track street rail-Sound lumber for sugar cargoes, where | vas bag in which to keep water cool | way, with all the necessary curves, the snips are now carrying ballast to and, seeing it hung up, Dr. Averdam, etc.; that respondent is the lawful sucthe Coast. The following article on inquired the use of the bag. He was Hawaiian trade is taken from the Se- told what it was used for, and it was Wim. R. Austin and his successors explained to him that the water in the were and are required, among other To secure the location in Seattle of a vrs. was evaporated and the evapor-

The doctor asked if a bag of the same kind would keep beer cool. He was streets on which it might be laid down; teld it would, and one was constructed for him by Captain Mosher, into which A short time ago a special commit- the doctor poured two bottles of beer. tee was appointed to take up the mat- | The bag was hung up and left all night. In the morning the doctor went to see | with the superintendence of the interif the experiment had been a success | nal improvements of the government dence and the collection of data, and He poured a glassful from the bag and

"It is quite cold," remarked the doclike the beer out of the bottle. In fact. had full charge over all highways in looks very pale for beer."

They explained to him that the evaporation had drawn the life out of the beer, but the doctor didn't understand in this respondent by acts of the Legishow. The crew all denied that any of lature the beer had escaped from the bag, except by evaporation, but the doctor, apparently, had his doubts, because argave up and took it warm from the bet-

JUDGE DAY SAYS IT WAS A WAN-TON SPANISH ACT.

Treachery-Done by One Who

CANTON, Ohio, July 5 .- Judge William R. Day was questioned to-day in regard to a statement made in his adliess yesterday at the dedication of the Spanish cannon, in which he charged the Spanish government with wintonly blowing up the Maine.

The paragraph of the speech referred

"In the realm of international law we have set a new and high example to the nations of the earth. Enduring until patience ceased to be a virtue the cries o. an oppressed people; observing the obligations of neutrality until organthence in ballast. There is a dead loss | ized tyranny and oppression culminated in wanton treachery and the destruction of an American vessel and an American crew in the harbor where they had a right to be secure, the American nation demanded not vengeance or pecuniary indemnity, but the termination of a sovereignty which made such conlitions possible."

> When asked what is meant by that paragraph he hesitated and then answered that it meant just what it said. Pressed for a direct statement on the question as to whether he meant to directly charge that the Spanish government purposely destroyed the Maine, he seemed to hedge, but when interrogated further he still insisted that he meant just what he had said in his

> desired from him on the point, he dictated the following:

"I do not think this requires elaboration. As is well known, the destruction vored port of entry for shipments to of the Maine was one of the causes refineries farther East of such part of | that led to the war. Undoubtedly, while the product as could not be locally suchored at a piece in the harbor chosen by Spanish officials, the Maine was blown up by the explosion of a mine from the outside of the vessel. pounds in 1895 to 545,370,537 pounds in Just who did this has never been determined, so far as I know. It must have been some one who knew the location of the mine and had access to

the means by which it was exploded. "The position taken by the commissloners at Paris, as printed in the offidal protocol of the commission, shows the ground of American intervention: At length came the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, with the loss of 266 of her crew.

TRAMWAYS COMPANY FILES ITS ANSWER

Whole History of the Litigation Recited.

RIGHTS UNDER THE FRANCHISE.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED NOT A MATTER OF PUBLIC CONCERN.

Allegation Made That Complainant's Bill was Filed in Interest of Rapid Transit Company.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company Limited, has filed an answer to suit brought in the name of the government by Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, praying for an injunction against the company for track-laying on King street.

The answer admits that the comtion; that rights were granted to Wm. R. Austin under the Session Laws of maintain and operate for the term of cessor of said Wm. R. Austin; that said things, to construct said railway in such manner as would cause the least obstruction to the free use of the that at the times mentioned in plaintiff's bill prior to June 14, 1900, the Minister of the Interior was charged and authorized to appoint a road supervisor for the District of Kona, Isl-"but it doesn't taste very much and of Oahu, including Honolulu, and ionolulu; respondent says that such charge was subject to the rights vested

It admits that on the 14th of June, 1900, the powers and duties of the Minter the one attempt to make it cold he lister of the Interior, which related to streets and highways, were vested in the Superintendent of Public Works.

> Respondent admits that prior to Jannary 11, 1900, it was engaged in laying ertain rails on King street, between the courthouse and Fort street, but it says that the commencement of said operation was long prior thereto, towit, in the month of July, 1899; that in the month of June, 1899, it notified the Minister of the Interior that it proposed to exercise the power given it by law to lay a double track on certain streets in Honolulu; that it obtained the sanction and approval of the Minister of the Interior and of the Executive Council to said proposal; that it thereupon proceeded at once to carry out said work, commencing on King street at a point near the Nuuanu stream; that the work proposed on King street, between the point last | ner? named and the turnout near the courthouse, involved the moving of the existing track from the center of King of the center of the street, so as to cause the completed double track to be as near as possible in the center of the street, as provided by law; that the proposed location of its tracks received the approval of the Minister of the Interior; that it then proceeded with the work and moved the track between the points stated, but the moving of the track was not done with the intent to abandon the prior location of defendant company, and was not, in fact, an abandonment of any existing right it

then had in the street. Then at great length is cited the Southwick litigation.

The defendant further says that it has lawful authority to construct switches or loops for the purposes of its business, and that the plaintiff has no lawful authority to prevent the completion of the loop in question.

That it nettner admits nor denies that said track and switch, if laid, constructed and maintained as begun, makai of the main track of the company, When told that an explanation was would cut off, block and intercept any other tramway company or street railway from the use of King street in the section thereof aforesaid. And it denies that the same was attempted to be laid, constructed and maintained for said purpose.

Respondent further says that its right to the location of its tracks on King street is superior to that of any rights acquired by any company since, in the Advertiser?" the date of the franchise granted the respondent. And respondent further says that the question whether or not the laying or construction of its tracks would cut off, block or intercept any other tramways or street railway company from the use of King street is not a matter of public concern nor a matter over or in which the complainthat it was then said, in summing up ant, in his public capacity, has jurisdiction or interest. And respondent further says that it is informed and believes and alleges on information and belief that hill of complaint was filed in

Minister of the Interior; that respondent refused to comply with the several orders and requisitions of Young on the ground that they were in violation of rights vested in the respondent. It admits that the manager of respondent ompany was arrested at the instance of the Minister of Interior on the

charge of common nuisance in digging up streets without authority of law and in violation of the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

It admits that on the 16th day of the present month that respondent resumed the work of laying tracks and connecting a switch on the makai side of its main track on King street and persisted in doing so until prevented by the Deputy High Sheriff, acting pursuant to orders of the Attorney-General; that in preventing respondent from connecting said switch or loop with its main track the Superintendent of Public Works acted without warrant of law and in violation of the

spondent. Respondent denies at length that it is its intention of laying a double track on King street. It admits that it intends, if the injunction is dissolved, to immediately complete its switch on King street.

vested and established rights of re-

Wherefore, it prays that the bill may c dismissed with costs. Paul Neumann, Holmes & Stanley and F. M. Hatch solicitors for respon-

Honolulans Abroad.

A dispatch from San Diego under date of July 7, says that a touring party rom Honolulu arrived at the hotel last vening, composed of Mr. and Mrs-Francis Gay and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elston, Mrs. E. Kopke, Mrs G.

ATTORNEY DAVIS IS INDIGNANT

HE FEELS SORE OVERSTREATMENT BY BROWN

Pertinent Questions, Bearing on Court Ethics, Addressed to Members of Supreme Bench.

Attorney George A. Davis feels very much aggrieved at the manner in which he was treated in the Police Court a ed in the English language in which few days ago by High Sheriff Brown. said Mr. Davis to a Republican reporter yesterday, "when I was rudely and brutely interfered with by that supercilious, peacocking, official the High Only a month ago this believed, official, insulted T. McCants Stewart,

an officer of the court-for all attorneys in good standing are officers of the "I might put up with an arrogantorh, omewhat arrogant man, if he knew ven a little something, but when an

official is entirely devoid of the amenities of good breeding I can't stand him. Mr. Davis has addressed the following questions to the Chief Justice and members of the supreme court:

"To the Chief Justice and Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court: "Your petitioner humbiy propounds the following questions as a member of the bar of this court and asks for the opinion of this court with refrence

thereto: "Are not all members of this bar, duly icensed to practice law officers of the

"When any District court in this l'erritory is in session is it not under he sole control of the psesiding magis-

"Is it not within the rights of members of the bar of this Court to speak to all persons who address them on professional business in the said court provided that the members of the bar conduct their conversation in a professsional and gentlemanly man-

"Have the Sheriff or his deputies any right to interfere with the mem- et al. that plaintiff may withdraw its bers of the bar, without the request of the presiding magistrate, so as to prestreet to a location on the mauka side | vent them from attending to their professional duties?

"George A. Davis: *Member of this Honorable Court.

"Honolulu July 23, 1900." Mr. Davis has received no answer to his questions as yet, but he expects a reply at any time. It is the consensus of opinion among the members of the bar that the High Sheriff is too utterly ut.

A. P. JONES STUMBLES AGAINST A REPORTER.

A Republican reporter by good fortune met A. P. Jones, the leading mug wump politician, yesterday evening, just after business hours, in front of the bicycle shop of the Pearson & Potter Co., on Fort street, and slapped the old ward healer on the back.

"Well, how's things?" said the reporter, "nd how's the old man's mortgage on Kihel taking with his political "Did you see my go-at-'em in the

paper?" said A. P. with a wicked grim. "Yep, I see her," said the Republican man;" but ain't you one of Thurston's job-chasers?" "Me!" exclaimed A. P. with great in-

dignation;" "nit, I'm one of Lorrin's political huntsmen; I'm out fer Repub-I can game! "O," said the reporter, "you're a blood relation of the 'Fort Street Merchant,' who used to scribble political nonsense

"Yeppy," exclaimed A. P., with enthusiasm, "I'm a near relation of bis'n-a very near relation." "Then yer sell bicycles!" gushed the

reporter. "Yeppy; 'nd manage 'er newspaper."
"Well, how's your White Elephant?"
said the Republican man winking to

"O. well now I'll tell yer," exclaimed A. P., confidentially; "I'm the old ori-cinal trademark 'A. P. Jones;" but I'm fly. I'm in it in politics; Lorrin and I's both in it. Yep, we're in it to stay 000,000 silver dollars. because we got to-the Republican

JUDGE HUMPHREYS ENFORCES NEW RULE.

Notice of Publication Rejected by Court.

ENGLISH IS THE LANGUAGE NOW.

CAROLINA SILVA FOR THE SECOND TIME ENTERS LEGAL ARENA.

Attorney Henshall Examines Witnesses in the Kamala Sugar Company Litigation-Array of Legal Talent.

Judge Humphreys on Monday, as announced in yesterday's Republican, promulgated a rule that thereafter all proceedings of any and every kind whatsoever, and all advertisements, notices, etc., should be in the English language.

Yesterday the Judge enforced the rule, as will be seen by the following: 'Order in re. Estate of M. Gomes Garrido, deceased, in matter of publication of notice of hearing of the petition of M. García Cordeiro for the issuance of letters of administration to J. A. M.

Osario. "The nomination of J. M. Vivas, Esq., attorney of record for petitioner in the above entitled matter of the 'O'Luso'. as the newspaper in which notice of the above matter shall be published is hereby rejected, for the reason that said 'O'Luso' is published wholly in the Portuguese language, and the order of this court, promulgated July 23d, 1900, requires such notice to be published in the English language.

"The attorney of record for petitioner may nominate some newspaper publish-"I was merely speaking to a prisoner; said notice may be published; if, howper published in the English language for the period of three days from this date, then in such event the clerk of this court is hereby ordered to publish notice in the Hawaiian Gazette, same being a newspaper of general circulation in the Hawaiian Islands, and published in the English language in Ho-

"A. S. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of the First Circuit." Carolina Siiva has filed an application for a writ of mandamus against J. G. Silva as president of the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawali.

J. T. De Holt, attorney for the respondens, has filed a demurrer to the application, stating that the petition is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncer-

Judge Humphreys, on motion of Attorney General Dole, has issued a warrant for the errest of Mita, a Japanese, as a material witness in the Animoto. murder case commanding the sheriff to detain Mita unless and until he shall give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance us a witness at the trial.

It has been stipulated between the respective counsel in the case of Kaplolani Estate, Ltd., vs. Mary H. Atcherly joinder in demurrer of the defendant, and may file within five days from date of stipulation an amended bill for injunction, which may be treated and acted upon in all ways as if it were the original bill.

Judge Humphreys was engaged yesterday in hearing the equity case of Harvey R. Hitchcock et al. vs. Frank Hustace, John J. Egan, Frank H. Foster and the Kamalo Sugar Company, Limited. An injunction was issued to restrain the president and board of directors from selling alleged delinquent stock. In the final hearing plaintiffs ask that the defendants be declared trustees of the corporation in the sum of \$35,000, which the bill in equity alleges that they have fraudulently converted to their own use.

The plaintiffs are represented by an erray of legal talent, including Paul Neumann, W. A. Henshall and George A. Davis. Yesterday Mr. Henshall was conducting the examination of witnesses. Robertson & Wilder for defen-

SILVER DOLLARS MOVED.

Seventy-One Million Changed from Old Mint to New One.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.-Seventy -one million silver dollars have been transferred from the old mint on Chestnut street to the new building at 16th and Spring Garden streets. The dollars were coined as security for the last issues of silver certificates.

Every precaution was taken for the sifety of the money. One thousand dollars were placed in a single canvas bag and the bag was labeled with the number of the counter. The bag was then placed in a small pine box and the box was also numbered. Express wagons were utilized in carrying the money from the old mint to the new, one hunared boxes being placed in a wagon. Two armed guards accompanied each wagon. The silver vaults at the new mint have a capacity of 110,